

Applingborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1841.

No. 1055.

Speech of Wm. H. Shepard,
representative in the Senate, on the bill appropriating \$150,000 for the purpose of constructing the Raleigh and Winston Turnpike Road.

The gentleman from Buncombe, in addressing the Senate a few days ago, thought proper, Mr. Speaker, to allude to what he calls the Nag's Head interest in this bill, and appealed to them to vote for this bill. It is true, he said that a majority of the state had never received any portion of the favor of the state; nevertheless, he hoped this bill would receive the unanimous support from that interest, which at the last session of the Legislature, it had given to similar measures. Being one of the individuals thus specially referred to, I will state frankly the reasons why I cannot respond to the gentleman's appeal, and aid him in passing this bill through the Senate.

It is not my purpose to discuss the merits of this bill. I intend merely to avail myself of this opportunity of stating the reasons why I have adopted the course I intend to pursue upon this and all similar measures. I intend my remarks merely as explanatory and in justification of my own course, without designing or hoping to influence that of others. In doing so, I may perhaps subject myself to the charge of egotism. My excuse, sir, however, will be, that a justification of the course I intend now to pursue upon subjects similar in character to the one under discussion, render such allusions indispensable.

I intend, sir, to vote against the bill now on your table, in every form and shape in which it can be presented to this body; and yet, sir, I do so with the greatest reluctance. The friends of this measure have, however, left me no choice as an Eastern man. They have, by their conduct, compelled me to vote against this and all similar measures which, may be brought before this body, or be faithful to my own home, which we are told is far worse than that of being an invalid. Were I standing here merely as an individual, with no other rights and interests to protect than those personal to myself, I would act differently. But, sir, I represent the rights of Paquonians and Perquimans. They have, for a short time, intrusted to me, as their agent, the guardianship of those rights, and I would be greatly loth to do them any personal wrong, or party arrangement, to induce me to vote for this bill.

All associations of men for the purpose of self-government, particularly all democratic governments, are compromises of private and local interests for the general welfare. When, however, this private or local interest does not conflict with the general welfare, it is the duty of a wise government to distribute its favors that each section of its territory or portion of its inhabitants may feel its blessings. It should maintain the poor, which, while it extracts dues from the poorest as well as the richest soil, comes upon each like its fertilizing showers. All governments are sentimental which pursue a different course, and it matters little to the portion of the country that may be oppressed, whether her tyrant number one or many.

Whenever there ceases to be a sym-
pathy between the rulers and the ruled, whenever those who share the power, treat with contempt or indifference, any portion of the rights or interests of the people, the government is a tyranny, call it by what name you will. And whenever its indifference proceeds from ignorance, it is an odious and contemptible tyranny, unbefitting a freeman to tolerate, or even to endure. Unfortunately for mankind, this latter feeling is too often the predominant one. Selfishness is the ruling passion where men act in masses, and in the attainment of its object, truth, justice and humanity are frequently disregarded.

I am no advocate for indiscriminate sympathy of a public character. Nationality is the dream of enthusiasts. All we can expect of a government is, that it conduct justice, as accused by an enlightened self-interest.

These principles, sir, which I believe to be sound, I have endeavored to be governed by, in the humble part which have acted upon the subject of Internal Improvements, since I have been a member of the Legislature of North Carolina. And, however, forced to change my position, and I shall state frankly and openly, the reason why I do so. It is because we the East have been met by our Western brethren with an intense selfishness, that exceeds anything I have hitherto met with in the history of legislation.

I said that I would vote against this bill with great reluctance, and that reluctance is unfeigned. I have been for many years an advocate for what is called internal improvements, from a deep conviction that some symphony for the development of our resources, is indispensable for our character as well as prosperity. I have worked much in the other states of the Union, and I have been often deeply interested, and gained, to hear the rea-

sions which are frequently made upon my native state, and to know the charge, on which she bears abroad; a charge not material, nor permanent, of political existence; for beyond a few barren praises, North Carolina can never, hope for anything more than the jackal's portion in the division of the spoils of the federal government.

And, sir, I will call those gentlemen

who are making such desperate exertions

to mount the triumphal car, and partake

the breeze, that they are destined to bitter disappointment. But, should this foreboding not be realized, and some one

there just reward, what benefit will this be to the state? It may, perhaps, fill a

handsome paragraph in a newspaper, and beyond that be soon forgotten; I would

say to those gentlemen, who think such an achievement will clear our

state's escutcheon from all the aspersions

of our enemies, that if our great Whig

revolution brings no other fruit than this, we will have paid too dear for the whi-

ches. This is the revolution I wish to see in

North Carolina; once more worthy of the

attention of our good and wise men, than

the party seeking which seems

to have obscured the intellects, warped

the judgment and narrowed the minds of

all who move in his infected atmosphere.

Whenever this revolution is effected, and

not till then, can the song of patriotic

feast, for the glory, prosperity and happiness of

the good Old North State, ascend in tri-

umph, or by any thing more than a song.

Deeply convinced of the truth of those

sentiments, after eight years' service in

the halls of our national legislature, I de-

termined to quit a post where I found

nothing could be done to advance the

great work in which the eastern part of

North Carolina is so deeply, so vitally

interested. I then found the whole of

our state delegation, including our repre-

sentatives, our worst enemies. The inter-

ests of the eastern part of North Carolina

were more negligible in comparison with

the party arrangements and party plans.

One gentleman was full of constitut-

ional scruples; he thought there was not

power given in the constitution, even to

build a light house, and that we were in-

extricably bound to grope our way in the

dark forever; another gentleman was full

of unintelligent jargon about paying the

public debt, or reducing the tariff. His

mind was so completely bewildered with

the theories of Mr. Calhoun, that he had

no other time nor intellect to devote to the

business of his own people.

In this posture of our affairs at Wash-

ington, I felt perfectly satisfied that nothing

could be done there, and that if a revo-

lution ever took place it must com-

mece here; that the legislature of North

Carolina must be induced to take and in-

terest in the improvement of the state and

should speak to her servants in the federal

government in such a tone that they

should command the unprincipled, and stimulate

and confirm the weak and wavering.

With these feelings, I took my seat in

this body two years ago. Soon after my

arrival here, two propositions came be-

fore the Senate for their consideration;

one for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston

rail road; the other for the construc-

tion of a rail road from Fayetteville to the

mountains. These were projects in which

the middle and western parts of the state

took a deep interest. The very strong-

est appeals were made to the Senate on

their behalf. Neither of them, however,

could benefit my section of the state in

any form or manner whatever. The east

and the country east of the Roanoke, had no

more connexion with them, than they

could have in a rail road to the moon.

Myself, however, and other eastern

friends, in the spirit which I have just

proclaimed, voted for them, and through

our vote, they passed this body. We at-

tached to the latter bill an amendment,

proposing a subscription of \$300,000 to the

Roanoke Inlet Company, which was re-

jected. We did not, however, with-

drew our support to these measures, but

continued their friends to the end. We

were told our amendment was rejected,

because the surveys made of the inlet were

of a conflicting character. Let another

report be made, was their said, and if the

measure is reported to be practicable, we

will go with you—we will subscribe lib-

erally to the work. The suggestion was

supposed to be reasonable, and was ac-

quiesced in. A new survey has been

made by a very competent engineer—his

report is all that is wanted.

It is said nothing has been done, but a

great deal more is, and at much less ex-

pense than ever was anticipated.

As it is remembered, Mr. Speaker, the

discussion upon three bills assumed very

much a party character—the opposition to

them came almost entirely from the

Van Buren party; we of the east were

acting with the western wings, and re-

lied on their promises and known senti-

ments in favor of internal improvements.

The proposition for a western rail road

had failed, from the condition of the

times; I am sorry for it. The east, how-

ever, acted in good faith throughout the

transaction, and expected, on our return

here, to be treated with similar fairness

and liberality.

We were met by the Governor's

message, referring the subject of Roanoke

inlet to the federal government.

I mean, sir, to attach no blame

to the Governor's reference.

Under the circumstances it was perfectly

proper, and a work undoubtedly within the

competency of the federal government.

I take this opportunity, with great pleasure,

of bearing my testimony to the patriotism

and public spirit of Governor Dudley.

He has throughout his administration

acted so nobly in the interest of the whole

state, and not of a corner. Moreover,

there has been a great revolution in the

federal Government; Our political friends

will shortly be in power, and we hope

wise counsels will prevail at Wash-

ington. For the first time, for fourteen years

past, there is a ray of hope for the eastern

part of North Carolina, that the govern-

ment at Washington will perform its

duty; and, sir, I have no doubt it, this

matter is properly represented to them

in the appropriation which we could

obtain.

Before we had got warm in our seats,

before gentlemen from the different sec-

tions of the state could have an oppor-

tunity of becoming acquainted with each

other, and of exchanging views—the

third night of the session—a majority of

the legislature were summoned to a cau-

cus, to decide who should be senators.

Upon meeting, a proposition was pres-

"Murder will out."—In the trial of the Knapps and Crownfields, for the murder of Mr. White, of Salem, Mr. Webster, acting as counsel for the commonwealth, closed his argument on the circumstances which led to the disclosure with the remark—*"Murder is a secret with which a man cannot trust himself."*

The truth of this remark forcibly occurred to us in reading the brief details that have reached us connected with the murder of Mr. Suydam. The perpetrator—if report speaks true, and there is little reason to doubt it—had secured his unsuspecting victim, and in the silent secrecy of night buried him beneath his own cellar. The instrument was put away, and every stain of blood carefully effaced. To all human appearance the frightened secret might rest there undivulged till the last trumpet!

But it was still too near the surface for the conscience of the perpetrator: a blow must be laid to close it down the more securely. That precaution, by one of those mysterious ordinances of Providence which human sagacity never penetrates, and human guilt never escape, leads to detection! Truly murder is a secret with which a man cannot trust himself. His very concealments betray him. Spade and plank cannot avail.

Blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries even from the tongueless caverns of the earth.

North American.

Gen. Harrison.—Extract of a letter from the correspondent of the Providence Journal, dated Cincinnati, Dec. 14.

Gen. Harrison on Friday resigned the clerkship of the Court of Common Pleas, an office which he has held for a number of years, but the duties of which have of late been performed by Mr. Taylor, his son-in-law.

The Locofoco Court, which holds its appointment for seven years from the Legislature, immediately appointed to the station one of the old General's basest revilers, and a man offensive to the community for his character and manners. The appointment was made in disregard of the recommendation of the bar, who, almost in a body, locofoco as well as whigs, signed a request to appoint Mr. Taylor, who, by his experience and education, was peculiarly qualified for the office, and by his great personal worth, and abstaining from all participation in politics, had now the respect and regard of all parties. The court, in refusing him the clerkship, has secured to the General an accomplished and faithful private secretary.

Mrs. Harrison has for many years lived in great retirement, and I am informed it is now more than twelve years since she has visited this city. She is a lady of most exemplary character—of strong domestic feelings, and warm, glowing piety. She is much absorbed in the care of her numerous family, and much attached to the old homestead; and it is probable she will continue to make North Bend the place of her residence most of the time. The honors of the White House will be dispensed, it is supposed, by one of her daughters.

THE GREAT MISSOURIAN.

The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman formerly of this city, now on a tour through the Western states, and at present in St. Louis, from whence he writes:

I went the other night to look at the greatest curiosity that I have ever seen. It is called the great Missourian, and is the skeleton of the greatest animal ever known. It was found about 200 miles west of this place, in this state, by a German. It measures to the top of the ribs 20 feet high, is 20 feet long, has two tusks that are 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and are 16 feet apart. The head and tusks weigh 1100 pounds. The joints of the knees in the fore legs are inverted, so that he bends his knee the contrary way from any other animal. He appears to have been web-footed, has no hoofs, but toes about 8 or 10 inches long. The owner has computed its size, in comparison to the size of an ox here that weighs 1000 pounds, and he is just 100 times larger than the ox, so that he must have weighed, when alive, 100,000 pounds. (50 tons.) I should think he would have required 5 or 6 buffaloes for breakfast. The six musicians, who play at the exhibition of the animal, sit up in his ribs.

The owner has been offered 20,000 dollars cash for him. He leaves in a few days for New Orleans, from thence to New York, thence to Europe. It is worth a good fortune for any six men, but the owner will not sell it.

Troy Whig.

The Public Debt.—Speculations are going on in and out of Congress, as to the probable amount of the public debt. The statements of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to it, have met with flat and even playful contradictions on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere. Mr. Webster has brought to sight some four or five millions of dollars not mentioned by either of them; but if other statements made with much seeming probability prove true upon investigation, the public debt at this moment is not less than 10 or 12, instead of 4 or 5 millions.

This seemed to puzzle the General,

as stated by the President in his Message. We cannot perceive the good that is to result to the Administration or the country, by this sort of concealment and misrepresentation. The people were entitled to the plain truth from their Chief Executive Magistrate, let it have been good or bad, palatable or unpalatable. We go for a searching investigation by Congress, into the financial situation of the Government and a full expose of the same, before the present Administration retires from office.

Petersburg Star.

A Magnificent Project.—By Mr. Calhoun. We copy the following extract from a letter of a correspondent of the Georgia Recorder, dated

Washington, December 15.

It is rumored here that Mr. Calhoun has conceived, and will perhaps at this session develop, a grand scheme, subserving all the purposes of a bank, furthering the internal improvements of the states, and steering clear of all constitutional objections. The government is to advance to the railroad companies whose lines mainly intersect the country, a sum so large as that its interest will be equal to the cost of transporting the mail; it is to issue scrip, as evidence of the loan, irredeemable at any particular time without interest, receivable in payment of the public dues, and reusable in discharge of public obligations; and for the final redemption of which, the proceeds of the public lands are to be pledged. What think you of all that, Master Brook? A vast skeleton, truly, into which, if it ever lives, may be breathed a prodigious amount of vitality. Such things are talked of here, and in connection with Mr. C.'s name; whether rightfully, or not, I cannot say. What the scheme is to be, if any such is at all presented, we know not; we can only guess vaguely. We therefore wait, and will do well neither to approve or condemn, until we are better informed.

From the New York Express.

Major Downing.

We have just received the following letter from our old friend Major Downing, and as it contains some timely and useful hints to office seekers, we delay not in presenting it to our readers. We could have hoped that his application at least would have found favor, but it seems that the Major realizes the truth of the old saying, that "the Shoemaker's wife is the worst shod woman in the parish." However great our dependence on his philosophy, we have still greater in his patriotism in reconciling the General's advice to his own good sense—and we trust the moral will not be lost.

Log Cabin, North Bond, Dec. 8th. A. D. 1840.

To the Editors New York Express:

Ever since I sent you that letter telling you about the Fox Chase, I have had just as much as I could spring to, in helping the General read over petitions and applications for office. I thought, at first, that we got pretty surting that we would carry the day, that these petitions came in considerable strong; but ever since it has been known that the General had won the battle, they have come in by bushel baskets full. And the General can tell 'em just as quick as he sees the outside on 'em. "Bless me," says the General one day—*"I wish Major, that during the last war when sometimes I wanted volunteers to follow me, that applications had been as numerous; but however,"* says he, "we must fold up and mark all these in regular order—for there is no telling yet how soon we may want men to defend the country; and having all these good names at hand, we can send to them and tell them that although I could not appoint them all as collectors, and postmasters, and land receivers, and marshals, and district attorneys, yet I hope, as they are willing to serve the country, they will answer to their names at roll call."

And so I am making out a list, and if only the half of 'em to the mark, then we shall make quick work against an enemy, when fighting times come."

The most on 'em are the real true democracy too,—for they are in their petitions they were all Jackson and Van Buren men, but during the last war when sometimes I wanted volunteers to follow me, that applications had been as numerous; but however,

they are in their petitions they were all Jackson and Van Buren men, but

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May it endure for ages to come—may it endure until time itself shall grow old—may a thousand years find these hills still occupied by freemen, legislating for a free and happy people.

Congress.—The excess of rain for the last week has so broken up the roads that the mails have become exceedingly irregular; we have, therefore, but little intelligence from Washington.

On Monday the 4th, in the Senate, the bill to establish a permanent pre-emption system was brought forward, on motion of Mr. Clay, of Ala., and a labored defense of the bill was made by him. Mr. Benton followed, also, in defense of the bill, while quoted largely from the messages of Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose of proving that he was in favor of the system.

Mr. Prentiss, of Vt., followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Mangum of N. C., continued the debate.

He rose, not to oppose the bill, but to ask some questions in regard to it. He wished to know from the friends of the measure what was the nature of the bill—whether aliens could not avail themselves of the passage—whether the settlers could not under the act take a dozen tracts of land instead of one? Mr. Mangum gave other reasons, and asked other questions of the friends of the bill in reference to its effect. The system was a revolutionary one in our land system. It would operate not only with great inequality, but almost altogether in favor of the border settlements. The benevolence upon the face of the bill extended to the whole Union, but those who know the character of our population, know that it cannot benefit those in the Atlantic states, or in the old states—as it will those in the new.

In frankness, and Mr. Mangum, I am bound to say that I am opposed to the whole system of pre-emption. I believe it to be unjust and unequal, and therefore am opposed to the bill and the whole system which it contemplates. If it must pass, then I am for improving the bill, and making it as unobjectionable as possible.

Mr. Mangum offered an amendment in conclusion, confining the benefits of the bill to free white citizens; which was adopted—yeas 37, nays 1.

A new question followed in the form of a new amendment, confining the operations of the bill to citizens of the United States.

Mr. Buchanan opposed the amendment, with Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay of Al. Mr. Clay of Ky., favored the amendment, and spoke in its defense. I am opposed, said Mr. Clay, upon principle, to allowing aliens indiscriminately to take advantage of a privilege held out by the law of pre-emption. Whilst a citizen is an alien—while he owes allegiance to a foreign potentate, he ought not to be allowed the privilege of franchise until he renounces that allegiance. When you are going to give partial privileges, give them not to unnaturalized foreigners, to men yet bound by an oath of allegiance to a foreign king—the serfs of Russia—the subjects of France and Austria—ought not to enjoy privileges in common with the native and naturalized citizens of the United States.

With this view of the bill, and believing it to open a door to all classes of foreigners to take advantage of a peculiar privilege, I shall vote now, as I did in 1838, in favor of the amendment.

The debate was further continued, and the amendment rejected—yeas 11, nays 29.

I. Fairly caught.—Early in the session, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Barnes, of Edgecomb, calling for an exposition of the affairs of the Literary Fund—the individuals to whom money has been loaned, the securities, &c. The resolution was promptly laid on the table, as authorizing an impudent scrutiny into the private concerns of individuals. The Literary Board were authorized to lend out this money, and they are responsible to the Legislature for the manner in which the duty was discharged. Beyond this, the Legislature had nothing to do with the matter.

No one supposed that the resolution would be heard of again. But, a few days ago, it was called up by the mover, for action. We have no doubt the Administration party calculated on making great political capital of the proposition. They desired and expected the Whigs would oppose it, and then they would have gone home and said, "that the Whigs were afraid to let the people see what had become of their money, &c." The Whigs, however, snelt the rat, and voted almost unanimously for the resolution, greatly to the chagrin of their opponents. *Raleigh Reg.*

The Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers.—It is mentioned in the report of the Secretary of War, that the act of July 1830, granting pensions to widows, comes on the 4th of March next. The number of this class of persons is five thousand five hundred and eighty-six.

A Magnificent Volcano.—It is said that Kiruca, a burning mountain of Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, has a crater of more than nine miles in circumference, and lately threw forth a lake of liquid lava, one mile and a half broad, emitting intense heat and glowing with intense brilliancy.

voted for a bank in his life, neither State nor Federal. He further says, that he never voted to appropriate a cent in his life in favor of internal improvements by the General Government, without the District of Columbia. He further says, that he never voted in favor of a tariff of protection, but did and said every thing in his power to defeat every measure of that description. He further says, that he has uniformly voted in favor of economical appropriations, and has strongly disapproved of the increase of expenditures to upwards of \$38,000,000 at one or two years, and the general increase at all times for the last 4 or 5 years by the General Government. That he professes and hopes that he has acted uniformly upon the principles of strict construction of '98 and '00, and that he has never consented to be harnessed by any party, so as to deviate from the above principles. And he denies any documentary proof in contradiction of any of the essential principles contained in the above. Mr. Mangum further says, that he is undecidedly opposed to the present Administration, believing that the head of the government and many of his friends, have violated the most, if not all of the essential principles contained in the above.

The regulations of the Post Office Department permit remittances to be made to editors through the Postmasters, free of charge, which our distant subscribers can avail themselves of.

In our recent trip to the north we made a purchase of some new type, which we shall expect to receive in a week or two, when we shall be able to make some improvement in the appearance of our paper.

Mr. HEATTY.—I send you a Bill of Mortality of our town of Hillsborough, and its vicinity, for the year 1840; from which it will be seen that there have been 14 deaths during the past year, in a population of about 1000—viz. Whites, 6 female and 2 male adults, and 1 child; Coloured, 1 adult female and four children; as follows:

1 white female,	82 years,	Dropy
1 " 53		Dis. of the Heart
1 " 75		Dis. of the Heart
1 " 60		Apoplexy
1 " 60		Dropy of Chest
1 " 30		Pul. Consumption
1 white male,	67	Malaria
1 " 26		Phrenitis
1 infant,	14 days	
1 colored female,	37 years,	Inflam. of Bowels
1 " 10		Cong. on the brain
1 colored child,	2	Enteritis
1 " 5 days		
	14 hours	

JAMES WEBB.

An article which we before noticed in the *Nag's Head Advocate*, afforded pretty conclusive evidence that the editors of that print had very imperfect ideas of the principles of gentlemen. A later number of that paper, now before us, constrains us to acknowledge that a very little training would qualify them for quite a conspicuous station in the purloins of a London fish market. "Whipster editor," "syphophant of the Recorder," "dirty sheet," and such like phrases, are the arguments by which the redoubtable editors of that "independant journal" attempt to sustain their blundering course—showing equally the poverty of their cause and the shallowness of their minds. To such arguments we do not choose to reply. We have occupied our station to very little purpose, if after a service of twenty-one years, it were now necessary to occupy our time in brushing off the mud cast upon us by any whistler that can find amusement in a gutter.

If we were once surprised at the ignorance manifested by these editors, we shall be no longer. They acknowledge that they knew little of Mr. Graham's character; but since their first article they have visited Raleigh, and by the vast light there afforded them, they were enabled to make the discovery that Raleigh was the "very place of his birth." Now supposing this to be a sample of their credulity, it will not be imagined that their ignorance was much relieved by their visit to Raleigh. Whether they were wheedled by a practical quiz, or an unprincipled demagogue, it is not worth while to inquire; the figure they cut is in either case sufficiently contemptible; and is rendered complete when they imperiously ask "by what right does Mr. Graham claim the benefits of the high office to which he has been promoted?" as if the editors supposed that their dictum was powerful enough to overcome the action of the Legislature. All this raving will affect Mr. Graham quite as little as it does us; and the editors will find, that after all their boasted "independence," they have "strutted about" to very little purpose.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.—The editors of the *Nag's Head Advocate* have subjoined to their article the following card, to prove that they were right in putting Mr. Mangum down as "a political weather-cock." If the card proves anything, it is directly the reverse of what has been alleged by the editors; for there is not a man in this country, who has paid attention to the subject, who has not heard him express the very same sentiments. We have heard him repeat the same words, and during all the periods when they have been discussed:

Willie P. Mangum says, that he never

voted for a bank in his life, neither State nor Federal. He further says, that he never voted to appropriate a cent in his life in favor of internal improvements by the General Government, without the District of Columbia. He further says, that he has uniformly voted in favor of economical appropriations, and has strongly disapproved of the increase of expenditures to upwards of \$38,000,000 at one or two years, and the general increase at all times for the last 4 or 5 years by the General Government. That he professes and hopes that he has acted uniformly upon the principles of strict construction of '98 and '00, and that he has never consented to be harnessed by any party, so as to deviate from the above principles. And he denies any documentary proof in contradiction of any of the essential principles contained in the above. Mr. Mangum further says, that he is undecidedly opposed to the present Administration, believing that the head of the government and many of his friends, have violated the most, if not all of the essential principles contained in the above.

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Union Academy.

THE spring session of this school will commence on the 15th instant, and end on the 15th of June, including a term of five months, \$500. The tuition, per annum, for the Preparatory, Col. Course, \$12 50; English, \$10 00; Minors, \$9 00. Board six dollars per month. Cora will be taken to cultivate the moral, physical, and intellectual faculties of the students, for which purpose the peculiar education and healthiness of the situation is remarkably adapted.

JNO. R. HOLT.

Hillsborough, Jan. 5. 55-4a

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing that it still continues under the care of the most efficient and accomplished instructors. No pains have been spared to place it in the highest rank of Female Academies. The ensuing session will commence on Friday, the 23d of January. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to bring their daughters or wards in time to be in readiness for the opening of the school, as it is important that the pupils of each class should enter upon their studies at the same time. The modes of instruction, as well as the text books adopted, are, as far as practicable, those recommended by the American School Union.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class, \$17 00

Second Class, \$16 00

Third Class, \$15 00

Fourth Class, \$12 50

Fifth Class, \$10 00

Do. on Muslim, \$9 00

Do. on Indian, \$8 00

Do. on Chinese, \$7 00

Do. on French, \$6 00

Do. on German, \$5 00

Do. on Spanish, \$4 00

Do. on Portuguese, \$3 00

Do. on Italian, \$2 00

Do. on Dutch, \$1 50

Do. on Swedish, \$1 00

Do. on Danish, \$0 50

Do. on Norwegian, \$0 25

Do. on Greek, \$0 10

Do. on Latin, \$0 05

Do. on Hebrew, \$0 02

Do. on Arabic, \$0 01

Do. on Persian, \$0 00

Do. on Hindoo, \$0 00

Do. on Chinese, \$0 00

Do. on Indian, \$0 00

Do. on French, \$0 00

Do. on German, \$0 00

Do. on Spanish, \$0 00

Do. on Portuguese, \$0 00

Do. on Italian, \$0 00

Do. on Dutch, \$0 00

Do. on Swedish, \$0 00

Do. on Danish, \$0 00

Do. on Norwegian, \$0 00

Do. on Greek, \$0 00

Do. on Latin, \$0 00

Do. on Hebrew, \$0 00

Do. on Arabic, \$0 00

Do. on Persian, \$0 00

Do. on Chinese, \$0 00

Do. on Indian, \$0 00

Do. on French, \$0 00

Do. on German, \$0 00

Do. on Spanish, \$0 00

Do. on Portuguese, \$0 00

Do. on Italian, \$0 00

Do. on Dutch, \$0 00

From the Charleston Mercury.

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR?

What do we live for? is it to be
The sport of fortune's power—
To launch our bark on pleasure's sea
And float perhaps an hour—
To waste our time in idle dreams
Of what may be to-morrow—
To gloat with care from present scenes.

The source of future sorrow?

What do we live for? is it to find—

The ties of friendship broken—

That love's a sound to cheat mankind,

And dies as soon as spoken—

To mark the woes on others hurled,

To hate our fellow— curse the world—

To die and be forgot?

What we are formed to seek for truth
Through paths made plain by reason;
To hail that light in earliest youth
Which shines in every season.

What we are made to win below
The boon hereafter given:

To calmly smile at earthly woe,

And find our home in Heaven. A. T. N.

A word in season.—Mr. Rutherford was accustomed to come to the parish of Agherion, where Adam Clark's father resided, and to preach in different places. Adam heard him every where; and in returning from the place of preaching, was in the habit of walking behind him, and took delight in literally treading in his steps: this was before he had any personal acquaintance with him. One evening Mr. B. noticing a little lad trotting after him whom he had often observed at the preaching, turned about and said, "Well, child, God had said, 'I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me.' He said no more, and Adam pondered these words in his heart and thus reasoned on them: What does he mean by 'they that seek me early'? I rise early, and my first work is prayer—is that what is meant? No, it is they who seek God early in life—when they are young: then, thus I seek, and thus I will seek the Lord." He said also, "they shall find me: others, perhaps, may seek and not find: but God says to the young, 'they shall find.' This gave him great encouragement.

Other preachers took no notice of him; probably supposing one so young could not be expected to have much concern for his soul. Experience, however, has indisputably shown that the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, shines often very powerful on infant minds: and that we cannot be too attentive to their cultivation, and that the best fruit may be expected from a careful management of such souls.

MARRIAGES.—A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

A friend who is in particularly fond of noticing the signs of the times, and who considers that there is no better indication of prosperity than an increase of marriage, expresses the opinion that he has discovered this gratifying improvement in morals and society within the last few weeks. Most sincerely do we rejoice, if his notion be correct. We have long thought that something like an understanding should exist, in this country especially, in relation to the term of courtship. We consider it morally wrong, on the part of a suitor, to linger on year after year in his addresses to any bright particular star, and thus to deprive her, in some measure, of the general society and attentions of others, without some certain prospect so to the termination of the period of courtship.

The truth is, there is time for all things—and even the attachment of a young and impressionable being may have its bala, especially if he delayed years after year, and the check raised on him by disappointment.

Marriage is an institution recognized—and enjoined both by the laws of God and of man—and if there be any among our readers who, having courted a year or two, lack the courage or the means to venture before the Hymenial altar—they should exhibit some degree of magnanimity and self denial, and, acknowledging their true position, allow others an opportunity of pressing forward and possessing the prize which they have neither the ability nor the courage to obtain.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Opium.—The quantity of smuggled opium surrendered to the Chinese Government in March 1839, by the English merchants at Canton, was 20,233, chests, valued at cost prices, amounting to \$10,000,000. This was all destroyed by order of the Chinese Commissioner, Lin. Large as this quantity is, it is not equal to the supply of a single year. In 1839, 34,000 chests were introduced, all, or nearly

all, the product of the British possessions in India. Estimating each chest at 120 lbs. weight, the quantity contained in 34,000 chests, would be 4,080,000 lbs. Turkey produces opium, and it is cultivated in China, in some districts, but both the Turkey and Chinese opium is small in quantity and inferior in quality, compared with the Indian drug.—The poppy is cultivated in India, principally in Malwa, Benares and Behar. One half of the whole quantity of opium brought to market, is from Malwa, and as this district is beyond the authority of the company, the cultivation and trade in the article is free. In Benares and Behar, and throughout the territories of the East India company, the cultivation of the poppy, the preparation of the drug, and the traffic in it, are under a strict monopoly.

Population of South America.—No recent census having been taken in the South American Republics, their exact population cannot be ascertained. When last announced, officially, they numbered as follows:—The Argentine Republic 8,000,000, Peru 1,700,000, New Granada 1,687,000, Bolivia 1,500,000, Chile 1,500,000, Venezuela 900,000, Ecuador 600,000, Paraguay 300,000, Uruguay 150,000, Brazil (which is an empire under Pedro II.) 5,150,413, amounting in all, to 15,467,413. We think 18,000,000 may be safely set down as the present population of South America. Exclusive of this, Central America has a population of about 2,500,000.

Fairfield Academy.

THE next session of this school (six miles N. W. of Hillsborough,) will commence Monday the 4th of January next.

TERMS OF TUITION—PER SESSION.
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$5 00
English Grammar and Geography, 7 50
Ancient Languages, 12 50
No deduction, for loss of time, except in case of sickness.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, in respect-table families, sufficiently near the Academy, at from \$6 to \$7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.
December 15. 52

Junto Academy.

THE FALL SESSION of this Academy will close on the 15th of next month, and the next session will commence on the 15th January, 1840.

This institution is divided into two departments, English and classical. In each department the course of instruction is full and complete. In the English, are taught, in the first class, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, at five dollars per session of five months; and in the second class, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Atlas, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., at eight dollars per session. In the classical department, is taught a full and complete academical course of Latin and Greek literature, the tuition fee is twelve dollars and a half per session. In this department students are prepared for any of our Universities. No day students will be taken in either department; each student entering the Academy will be considered bound for the tuition fees, from the time he enters to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for the loss of time, except in case of sickness. Every possible care will be taken to promote the advancement in literature, morality and virtue, of each student placed under our care.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eighteen or twenty students with board, and good our rooms, for seven dollars and a half per month, except candles and mending. Good board can be had convenient to the Academy, at six to six and a half dollars per month.

DANIEL W. KERR, Principal.
Raleigh Star, Standard, and Register, copy the above six weeks, every other week, and send account to the subscriber, Post Master at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

November 14. 41-6w

Leasburg Academy.

THE exercises of this school will close, as usual, on the 15th of December, to be resumed on the 15th of January next.

In addition to the usual studies of the Grammar school in the English and classical departments, opportunities of regular instruction in Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and the French Language, are afforded, when desired. Declamation and Composition are made important items in the exercise of the school.

A regular boarding house on an extensive plan, and under strict rules of order, with comfortable apartments for students and remote from the occasional visits of the village, has been recently prepared for the subscriber, and is suitable for all necessary to his supervision. Board may also be procured in several respectable families in the village, and in the neighborhood, at reduced prices.

Leasburg is a small village, of only ten or twelve families, scattered over a space of nearly a half a mile in extent and generally affording the advantage of retirement and quietude. It is situated on the regular stage route from Henderson to Danville, and comprises as many advantages in point of health, order and morality, as any village with which the subscriber is acquainted.

Concerning the subscriber's qualification, reference may be had to any of the travelling or stationed ministers of the North Carolina Conference, to the Faculty, and many of the graduates and students of Randolph Macon and Chapel Hill.

RATES OF TUITION, IN ADVANCE.

For Elementary English branches, \$10 per session.

For Ancient Languages, Mathematics, &c., \$15.

Board, \$10 per session of five months, one half in advance.

LORENZO LEA.

December 2. 50-4w

For Sale,

GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.

20 Sacks of SALT.

20 Kgs of NAILS.

J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14. 43-

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Goods! Goods! Goods! NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends

and customers, that they are receiving

and opening, a large & general assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual

accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, white, and yellow CLOTHS,

Blue, white, and yellow CLOTHS,

Invisible Green, CLOTHS,

Drab, CLOTHS,

Mixed, CLOTHS,

Cassimere, Vests, Suits,

Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,

Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets

Duffle and twilled ditto,

Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,

Beaver, Fox, and Bear Coats,

Plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannel

Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and

bleached Domestic, Boys' and Men's

Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery,

The Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43-

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September

Term, 1840.

Poly Taylor, vs.

Elisha Taylor, vs.

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,

20 Sacks SALT,

And a general assortment of CASTINGS,

By J. PAKER & NELSON.

October 23. 44-

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

LEMUEL LYNCH,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just

received an elegant assem-

bly, consisting, in part, of the following ar-

ticles:

Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and

extra jeweled.

Ladies' ditto.

Silver Levers, English and French

Watches.

Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with

and without seals.

Fine Gold Guard Chains.

Gold Seals and Keys.

Minature Cases.

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger

Rings, and Ear Rings.

Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and

Enamelled Paintings.

Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.

Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assort-

ed.

Button Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.

Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and

Keys.

Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.

Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives

and Scissors, of the best quality.

Silver Thimbles, Money Purse, and

Pocket Books.

Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair

Brushes.

Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and

Trays.

Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pi-

lots.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough,

and having a fresh and large supply of watch

materials, he is prepared to repair watches of

any description, in the best and most durable

manner, and will warrant watches repaired in

every case twelve months. Orders punctually

attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93-

Notice.